

ABSTRACT

RECEIVER CIRCUIT

5 A receiver circuit is for processing a received
signal which includes at least a first portion and a
second portion which repeats the content of the first
portion after a repeat interval. For example, the
receiver may be for DVB-T signals using COFDM. In order
to ensure that the estimated symbol start position is
accurate, the receiver calculates two correlation
10 values, namely an early correlation and a late
correlation. The early correlation is measured between
samples ahead of an assumed first portion start position
and ahead of an assumed second portion start position,
and the late correlation is measured between samples
15 behind an assumed first portion end position and behind
an assumed second portion end position. When the
assumed start and end positions are accurate, the early
and late correlations are equal, and so the assumed
start and end positions are controlled to equalize the
20 early correlation and the late correlation.

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